FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1904. Entered at the Pest Office at New York as Second-

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month...... 80 80 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year..... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month

Postage to foreign countries added. Subnished by The Sun Printing and Publishing Manbattan New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Mr. Higgins as a Business Politician. The Hon. FRANK WAYLAND HIGGINS thus describes what he conceives to be his merit and strength as a candidate for Governor, and thus formulates the policy of his administration should he

be called upon to administer: " Party allegiance is taken less and less into con sideration in these things and accountability honesty and efficiency more and more. It is upon this ground that I appeal to you for support, be cause I believe that my long connection and faniliarity with the affairs of this State make me more competent to discharge these duties in accordance with the demands of the public than it is possible for one who has had no experience of familiarity with these subjects. Since Jan 1, 1895, the Republican party has been in full and absolute control of the affairs of the State. It has been called upon to meet great questions and has solved them. I believe in the best interests of the people To claim immunity from mistakes would be foolish Mistakes have been made which it will be the duty of succeeding administrations to correct. So far as possible, if the choice of my party shall be the choice of the people in November, it will be my aim to administer the office of Governor upon a high business plane, which will secure to the people of this State an honest return for every dollar of their money expended."

The Hon. M. LINN BRUCE, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, celebrates Mr. HIGGINS as a capable and successful business man, who can be depended upon to carry on the public business as well as he carries on his private business:

"We want a successful business man. A man who has made a success of his business will make a success of your business. And here is one of the most successful business men in this State. He is a self-made man; he is a man who began business upon a small scale, and now it extends through several States of the Union.

"My friends, he is not only a successful business man, has not only achieved success by careful application of himself to his business and to correct business principles, but he has practically all that time enjoyed the honor of his business associates. He has been in public life for eleven years There is his record. We challenge all opposition to point to a single act that does not meet with the mmendation of the people. He has not come before you upon any promises or pledges. He is here before the people of the State upon his record."

If Mr. Higgins carried on his own business as he has carried on the business of the State he would not be a successful business man. In his timber business, for instance, he doesn't pay for spruce at mahogany prices. As a director of a private corporation he wouldn't vote to let its money go to what he did do as a member of the Canal Board.

The vote of Lieutenant-Governor Hig-GINS on the claim of the Furnaceville Iron Company is sufficient to vitiate his of considering and transacting the business of the State. It shows that he has "administered the office" of Lieutenant-Governor, not upon "a high business plane," but upon a low political plane; not for the sole benefit of the State, but to coddle and enrich the favorites and backers of ODELL.

As Mr. HIGGINS says, accountability, honesty and efficiency are more and more taken into account by the voters. As a public official he has put party allegiance before accountability, honesty and efficiency. He has not applied correct business principles to the public business. In a memorable instance he has helped not to secure to the people of this State an honest return for their money expended. He has shown his unfitness to take charge of the affairs of the State. He is fit for private business. unfit for public.

Why Japan Is Victorious.

The report of the American medical officer who has observed and studied the Japanese medical and sanitary measures in the military hospitals of Japan and in the field in Manchuria goes farther in accounting for the Japanese victories over the Russians than has been reached in any comparison of the tactical skill of the two combatants.

The great, the consummate, superiority of the Japanese Major SEAMAN shows to be in their employment of measures for the prevention of disease among their has been told only once, but truly, by troops. Never in the history of war has a THE SUN itself in its own columns. We nation approached Japan in the methodical and effectual use of science as an ally in war. The wars waged by the largest and most civilized States of the and barbarous enterprises as compared with that Japan is now carrying on.

The great loss in war, as everybody knows, has always been by disease. Japan, according to Major SEAMAN, has eliminated disease almost wholly. This war is in a country of which he speaks as "notoriously unhealthy," yet so per- doned SHERLOCK went home with no fect have been the sanitary precautions of the Japanese that "the loss from preventable disease in the first six months of the conflict will be but a fraction of 1 per cent."

Under such circumstances is it possible that Japan can be defeated by an enemy which suffers losses from preventable disease equal to those which have been the rule in wars, or, at a low average, of four by disease to one by bullet?

A Japanese officer quoted by Major SEAMAN made no vain boast when he asserted that by this practical elimination of disease in a campaign a Japanese army of 500,000 men is made equal to

2,000,000 Russians. Read Major SEAMAN'S description o the methods first introduced into war by

the Japanese: The medical officer is omnipresent. You will

find him in countless places where in an American or British army he has no place. He is as much at the front as in the rear. He is with the first screen of scouts with his microscope and chemicals, test ing and labelling wells so the army to follow shall drink no contaminated water. When the scouts reach a town he immediately institutes a thorough examination of its sanitary condition, and if contacton or infection is found he quarantines and places a guard around the dangerous district. Notices are posted so the approaching column is warned and no soldiers are billeted where danger exists. Microscopic blood tests are made in all fever cases, and bacteriological experts, fully equipped, form part of the staff of every divisional

headquarters. uring the men on sanitation and the hundred and ene details of personal hygiene-how to cook, to eat, and when not to drink, to bathe and even to the direction of the paring and cleansing of the inger nails to prevent danger from bacteria. Up to Aug. 1, 9,862 cases had been received at the reserve hospital at Hirospitma, of whom 6,686 were wounded. Of the entire number up to that time only 34 had died."

Japan is showing to the world of civilization for the first time how to wage war under civilized conditions. It has destroyed the great enemy in war, which is not the hostile army, with its engines of slaughter, but the lurking disease which crowds hospitals, embarrasses movements and decimates forces.

We Will Tell the Story Ourselves.

A suppressed editorial article in Mr. HEARST'S Evening Journal of Tuesday last in defence and general eulogy of Governor-Chairman ODELL contained this passage:

"The story of the labor leader pardoned by Openi and dead ten days later ought to interest some of those advised to hate ODELL. We'll tell you that labor leader story later, perhaps."

defence of Governor-Chairman ODELL and the foregoing reference to his pardon of WILLIAM F. SHERLOCK, described as an innocent and dying labor leader," appeared in part of the edition of HEARST'S Evening Journal of Tuesday and was then withdrawn. Why it was printed at all, by whose advice or directions and for what reasons it was suppressed interest us not in the slightest

Contemporaneously, the alleged story of the "innocent and dying labor leader pardoned by ODELL and dead ten days later" is being put into circulation through several channels. It appears in the form of a statement attributed to Governor-Chairman ODELL himself and published as a campaign circular purporting to emanate from a "New York State Labor League, 121 Fifth avenue, New York city." This "Labor League" is a fake. It has no authorized connection with Organized Labor in this State. It is an annex of Governor-Chairman Opell's own political machine and maintained on paper only for his own purposes. The alleged story, again, comes from the stump through the virtuous lips of the Hon. BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr.'s. friend and fellow tapewormer the pay a fraudulent claim. This is exactly | Hon. Lucius N. Littauer, otherwise known as "Gaunts." The Daily Leader of Gloversville records a political meeting at that centre of the glove making industry, the principal speaker being public record and to expose his method LITTAUER. Part of his remarks are

"Referring to State politics, the Congressman paid a deserved tribute to the administration of Governor Opeia, saying that he had been unrea sonably and unjustly criticised. He reiterated a fact which is well known to every man in touch with the political situation in this State, that Governor ODELL did not dictate the nomination of Mr. Hio GINE. Mr. HIGGINE was the natural choice of the party because of his long, honorable and successful experience as a legislator at Albany. The attack on Governor ODBLL are unjust and untrue and are largely due to the fact that one newspaper has pursued him bitterly because of a personal griev ance of one of its editors. During a strike in the office of THE NEW YORK SUN a few years ago the managers of that paper secured the conviction of a member of a trades union for conspiracy. After the conviction, application was made to Governo ODELL for the man's parden on the ground that he was suffering from a fatel malady and his friends wanted him to go home to die. Tan Sun repre sentative fought the application for pardon and informed the Governor that if he granted the pardon the paper would pursue him mercilessly. The pardon was granted by Governor Opela, the man went home and died in a few days, and THE SUN has kept its word."

The statute of limitations does not apply to this lie about ODELL, SHERLOCK and THE SUN.

The story which Governor-Chairman ODELL and his tapewormers and his bogus State Labor Leagues are telling falsely, and which the suppressed article in HEARST'S Evening Journal promises to tell again falsely later, perhaps, don't mind telling it again.

SHERLOCK was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary by Judge West have been bungling and wasteful Cowing. His sentence was affirmed by the unanimous opinion of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and later by the unanimous opinion of the Court of Appeals. He was pardoned on April 20, 1901, by Governor ODELL, but not because he was moribund. When parpurpose or idea of dying, but with the purpose of resuming the criminal activities for which he had been convicted, is what he did.

> SHERLOCK'S death occurred on May 15, 1901, twenty-five days after he had been set free by Governor ODELL. In this interval, after he had resumed the criminal activity for which he had been sent to the penitentiary, he died of a relation to his condition while in prison or to his capacity for further criminal activity at the time of his pardon.

The exact truth of this and the absolute falsity of the statements by LiT-TAUER and others in behalf of Governor- ergy and less political complaint. Chairman Opell are established by

the penitentiary records, the physician's certificate as to the cause of the death and Sherlock's own printed testimony concerning his state of health while in prison and after his release. This is the record at Blackwell's Island:

WILLIAM F. SHERLOCK.-Entered, Monday April 1, 1901; age, 45; birthplace, Massachusetts three months by RUFUS B. COWING: crime, libe released by pardon April 20, 1901; Acepital record while in prison, none.

This is a certified extract from the record of deaths reported to the Department of Health of New York city:

" I hereby certify that I attended deceased [WIL LIAM F. SHERLOCK) from May 11, 1901, to May 15, 1901, and that I last saw him alive on the 15th day of May, 1901, about 1:30 o'clock A. M., and that to the best of my knowledge and belief the cause of his death was as follows: Pneumonia.

> Witness my hand this 15th day of May, 1901. " F. J. BARGER, M. D., " so Buffalo avenue."

SHERLOCK'S own statement concerning the physical condition in which he left prison is contained in a signed editorial article printed in the Unionist of April 25, 1901:

"The union has lost nothing by me going to prison, and I have lost nothing. As a matter of fact, I have got fat on it. * * * When a man is undergoing 'punishment ' and gains ten or fifteen pounds he would make a ridiculous ass of himself in trying to do the 'martyr 'act. I decline to be a martyr. I haven't suffered a particle. . . Deputy Warden MURTHA, who made it as agree able on the Island as the rules would permit; t Commissioner of Labor McMackin and to President LAVERTY of the State Federation of Labor, who pleaded in my behalf with the Governor; to the Governor himself, who seemed to grasp the true inwardness of the case much better than the courts had done; . . . to these and to many others I shall always feel grateful, and shall count my little ex-The article containing the eulogy and perjence on the Island as of no moment compared with the knowledge that I had their good will. "WILLIAM F. SHERLOCK."

That much for the falsehood that Governor Opell pardoned an innocent and dying labor leader in order that he might die at home and not in the penitentiary. We desire to say no harsh word of the dead, and have accordingly measured our utterances respecting the circumstances of his death.

The further statement that at the time when Mr. ODELL was contemplating the pardon of SHERLOCK the Governor was threatened that if he granted the pardon he would incur the hostility of this newspaper or would be pursued mercilessly or otherwise thenceforth is also an outright falsehood, whether it proceeds from Mr. ODELL himself or from Mr. LITTAUER or from any other source. So is the statement attributed to Mr. ODELL in the circular published by the bogus "New York State Labor League" that as a reply to such a threat he, ODELL, informed a representative of The Sun that "in discharging my official duty as Governor of the State of New York I would be guided only by public considerations." At the interview referred to by no word or comment, direct or indirect, was the course of THE SUN, past, present or for the future, mentioned either by Governor ODELL or by the representative of THE SUN then in communication with him. Neither then nor subsequently was any intimation conveyed to Mr. ODELL by any person au- Must we always have a grocer? Can't thorized to speak for THE SUN-or, so | we do without one once? far as our knowledge goes, by any person whatsoever-that he had forfeited the political support of this newspaper by his pardon of SHERLOCK or incurred

its hostility. For the plain truth is that he had neither forfeited THE SUN'S political support nor incurred its hostility personally. The sufficient evidence of this is found in the fact that while the pardon and the interview and the threat falsely alleged by Mr. Opell and his mouthpieces occurred in April, 1901, more than a year later, in September, October and November, 1902, THE SUN was supporting BEN- A glad procession and not his funeral. JAMIN B. ODELL for Governor of New

We are sorry for it now; but we certainly did not at that time understand the character and record of our candidate for Governor or fully appreciate the significance of Odellism and the extent of its ramifications.

Grout at Newburgh.

Comptroller EDWARD M. GROUT, known far and wide for his plainness of speech and courage, had a few words for the neighbors of Governor-Chairman ODELL at Newburgh on Wednesday.

The Comptroller, speaking of the Governor-Chairman, is reported as saying in the presence of a vast assemblage:

"Two years ago I told of his control over Albany and put it to the people how they could expect from this arch-lobbyist any other except the kind of Governor he has made. This fall this same man has assumed in one person the two inconsistent positions of Governor and chairman of the State committee, and I leave it to the people to say whether he has exalted the position of chairman of the State committee or degraded the position

" But the most contemptible of all the things done under ODELL's guidance is the treatment of the State institutions. If a man holds a man up in the street and robs him he is simply a highway robber. But when he attacks the crippled and helpless he is a coward as well as a thief."

HAS FRANK WAYLAND HIGGINS, GOVernor-Chairman ODELL's candidate for sentenced and imprisoned. And that Governor, ever uttered one word of protest against or opposition to the Governor-Chairman's charities legislation? No. not one!

> And Mr. Higgins, as Lieutenant-Governor of the State for the past two years and presiding officer of the State Senate, knew all about it!

suddenly contracted disease bearing no Governor Winthrop to the Porto Ricans. A few days ago we commented, in all

kindliness of spirit, upon the advantages which might accrue to the distressed Porto Ricans from a policy of more work and less wailing, of more commercial en-

Papers received by the last mail from

the island show that we were forestalled, in the general line of our advice, by Governor WINTHROP in an address to the people of Bayamon at the opening of their First Annual Exhibition of Native Products and Industries. In the course of his remarks the Governor said:

" Perseverance, energy, determination and valor vercome obstacles. Here we have conditions that will better us, and which are the most impor tant elements to attain the end."

This is a practical and sensible doctrine to preach to the discouraged Porto Ricans at the present time. But good advice and stimulating words may come short of relieving an actual need. Some material aid may be necessary for their full support. If so, we trust that Governor WINTHROP will see his opportunity and make the most of it. Schools are indispensable in civilized communities, but hungry children make poor scholars. Sanitation and well regulated municipal government are eminently desirable institutions, but a ragged and impoverished peasantry cannot appreciate them.

It is to be hoped that Mr. WINTHROP will be able to find some way by which he may so support his good advice with helpful deeds that we shall soon hear no more of discontent and poverty in that a republic, and that there is, or recently American island.

To-day.

Register to-day!

In every election district in the cities in this State the registration boards are session to-day, preparing the voting lists for the election of 1904. At that election two tasks of great importance must be accomplished by the Republican voters of the State. They must elect by a great majority the Republican candidates for elector of President and Vice-President. By as great or a greater majority they must defeat the Grocery's ticket for State office.

The first of these tasks must be per formed for the immediate welfare of the nation. The second must be accomplished for the immediate welfare of the State and party, and thus, ultimately, the welfare of the nation.

To have a part in these great works citizen must be registered. To-day is the best day, because the first, for him to get his name on the list. Register to-day!

What special debt of gratitude does the Hon. St. CLAIR MCKELWAY-formerly, we believe, of Jericho-owe to Governor-Chairman ODELL and his machine?

The Constitution is safe. Personally, we shouldn't hesitate to leave it in the hands of the Parker Constitution Club. But now twenty-five Plainfielders have rallied solemnly for the Constitution and Commutation. If the purists will not bite us, we feel like saying that the Constitution is double-cinched.

The PARKER campaign managers are said be troubled by suspicions that among the followers of BRYAN in 1896 and 1900 there is a disposition to look askance at the PARKER ticket. Can it be possible anybody ever supposed for a moment that BRYAN and his disciples would work hotly for a Democratic reorganization undertaken for the avowed purpose of destroying their influence in the party?

We do not need a statesman to administer the affairs of this State. We need a successful business man.—Linn Bruck's Thursday night speech.

In 1900 Mr. BRYAN was whirling dizzily through Indiana and way stations; and seas of words surged against the customary sea of faces. The Democratic platform of that year said ominously: " The burning issue of imperialism, growing out

of the Spanish war, involving the very existence of the republic and the destruction of our free institutions, we regard as the paramount issue of the campaign."

Now Mr. BRYAN is whirling dizzily through Indiana again and paramounting with the same old paramountcy. "Constitutional is as rich, the crowds are as large, and despotism and militarism just as goosefleshy as in 1900. More fun for Mr. BRYAN, though. is good to see an old friend going, in the beautiful words of Mr. KIPLING, from his "red yesterday" to his "regal to-morrow.

Professor WILCOX of Iowa garlands Kanas with no new laurel. He avers that Kansas, at least western Kansas, is crazy. He holds that drought and other physical causes are to blame therefor. Kansas is a genius. That is as near as she comes to madness. Something in her air, her blood, her history and her configuration has made her more openminded, more various, fuller of intelectual curiosity, more capable of poetry, enthusiasm and politics than any other State. Severely practical, she gathers miles of harvests and coupons, rattles about in an automobile, has more contemplation, ex-

citement and fun than any of her sisters. She has no more cranks than any other State, but a Kansas crank is necessarily more original, impulsive, picturesque an erocious than those of any other brand. comething of the ancient Celts, something Athenian, some undivided third of Gaul is visible and audible in the Kansans They are the most alert, diversified and nteresting people in the United States. Successful and salient, they stir the spleen of certain professors and sociologists, who can't understand them in the least. Kansas-and there are at least a million independent Kansases in Kansas-is the one place where there is and always will somethin' doin'," everythin' doin

> The Great Professor Dryasdust. He knew all languages we hold Of nations young, or deep in mould; Chinese, Chaldate, Hebrew, Greek, The great Professor Dryasdust With fluent case in each could speak

The obelisk, with ages dim. hieroglyphics told to him: The great Professor Dryasdust Could read it all as plate as print. Four tongues his Mother Nature spoke:

in lisping Spring her accents broke, Or sounding like a golden chime Throughout the happy land she sang The liquid language Summertime n mellow Autumn well she knew The words to thrill us through and through And ere her changes all were rung With northern vigor, harsh, and rough

She called to him in all of these And told him wondrous mysteries But deaf the ear he turned to her-The great Professor Dryasdust need of an int

"WHERE IS PARAGUAY ?"

Somewhere near the bottom of our of foreign customers there stands name of Paraguay. We sell the people of that land about \$15,000 a year, which is about two-thirds of 1 per cent. of their purchases. We buy from them about \$4,000 a year; or practically \$1 in every \$1,000 of their exports. It is true that the Paraguayan market is small, exports and imports being a little less than \$8,000,000 a year; but while we are sending to Monterideo and Buenos Ayres rather more than \$16,000,000 worth of goods a year, and bringing back some \$12,000,000 worth, it would seem that we might get a little larger slice rom the vicinity of Asuncion. It is probable, however, that through the commerce of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres we get more of her hides and other products and perhaps supply a larger percentage of her mports than is indicated by the tables of

The fact is that this little country, hidden away in the heart of South America, is really less known to most of us than is the Uganda Protectorate, in the heart of Africa. Even its area seems uncertain. Official statistics from Washington give this as 97,722 square miles. The British statistical Year Book says 157,000 square miles. The difference is equal to that between the States of Oregon and California. We know it is has been, a revolution going on there. Mr. John D. Leckie, writing in the Cana-

dian Magazine for September, presents an interesting story of this unfamiliar country. He compares it with the Transvaal, saying that "it lies in exactly the same latitude, has about the same area and population, and villages of 5,000 or more inhabitants and occupies an inland position. Like the Transvaal, it is known to have auriferous deposits, though these have never been properly worked and are situated in a part of the country that is almost unexplored Like the Transvaal also, the main industry of the inhabitants is cattle farming."

Yet notwithstanding the present isolation of this small nation of 600,000 people, it is little short of certain that the day will come when Paraguay will lie in the very heart of one of the greatest wealth producing areas of the world. That will be the South American territory lying between the 20th and 40th parallels of south latitude, east of the Andes. It will embrace southern Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina and Uruguay A river, navigable for steamers of 1,200 tons, almost bisects it. Its hardwoods are of incalculable value, and its mineral resources are as yet little known. Tropical and sub-tropical products from the northern half of the area will vet rival in their value the grains of the southern half. There are at the present time, by estimate, 42,-000,000 cattle, 7,000,000 horses and mules and 140,000,000 sheep grazing in this great unfamiliar district. This is two-thirds as many cattle as we have in the United States, nearly 40 per cent. as many horses and mules and more than twice as many sheep.

Paraguay and the 2,000,000 square miles of which it is not far from the geographical centre will some day be an industrial em-

THE PORTENTS.

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser The end of Odell is not far off.

From the Springfield Republican. It is scandal like this payment to the Harriman company that hangs upon the necks of the Republican State candidates in New York like a millstone.

From the Washington Post. Odell now says he fears the Democrats are going to hire the Republican voters to stay away from the polls. That should be good news to the candidates wearing the

Odell imprint.

Ves. Odell is Running. From the Evening Post of yesterday. The issues of the New York State campaign vere set forth very clearly last night at the Republican meeting in Brooklyn and the Democratic in Buffalo. It is now evident that whatever may be the topics on which the Republican leaders would prefer to talk, the subject in which the voters are interested is Governor-Chairman Odell and what has been called "Odellism"—that sacrifice of the interests of the people of the whole State to the requirements of a political machine and he business enterprise of the friends of that

machine. At Brooklyn Timothy L. Woodruff anxiously assured his listeners that "Governor Odel not running. His record in the dual capacity of Governor and chairman is not on trial." This amounts to an admission from Mr. Woodruff that, were Governor Odell on trial, the verdict against him at the polls would be overwhelming. But as a matter of fact, whatever Mr. Woodruff may say Governor Odell and his methods are the leading issue. The Republican party is begging for a renewed lease of power; and a part which asks to be continued in office cannot appeal for support except upon its record. Any other theory is preposterous. In the platform adopted at Saratoga when Lieutenant-Governor Higgins was nominated the party boldly declared:

We commend the firm resolution, abiding com non sense and strict integrity, unmoved by assaults from enemies or pleas from friends, with which Governor Odell has conducted the affairs this State and safeguarded with zealous care ts vast and complicated interests."

The Republicans themselves then formally ook their stand on the Odell record and nominated for Governor the leading officer of his adninistration. Mr. Higgins's studied avoidance of the name of Odell, his failure to commend the work of the Chairman-Governor and his confession that "mistakes have been made which it will be the duty of succeeding administrations to correct" are significant only as evidence that the Republicans now realize, too late, the unpopularity of Mr. Odell and are trying desperately to keep their boss in French Account of the Japanese Entry

Into Newchwang From London Truth.

Japanese reconnoliting parties entered at 5 in the evening. The men, little, square built, well seated in their saddles, and riding good horses. onew exactly what to do, and answered no ques tions. Many small circumstances showed their military instruction to have been most careful Each had a compass in a leather bracelet, worn on the left wrist, and many carried field glasses Certainly they did not strike one as famous for a charge, and one could not imagine them holding their own against a Cossack onslaught. But as reconnoitring corps they approached, if they did not attain, perfection

These little men had gone through three days hard fighting and were our sole garrison through the night. Next day a cavalry squadron, followed a corps of infantry, entered the town. I felt astonishment on seeing soldiers no bigger than small boys and not so big as the little dragoons. The infantry reminded me of the battalions of the elementary schools of Paris at their 14th of July parade. It seemed incredible that these tiny beings could have beaten the big, burly Russians in all their different skirmishes and fights.

Movements of the Eminent. From the Hartford Courant.

Minor Matter. Father- But he can't keep the wolf from the door Daughter -I don't care; he kept the mouse from

Early winter fashions in the Delineater for No will first catch the feminine eye. There are interesting illustrated articles on old-time New York society and on woman missionaries abroad. Mr. Kobbé tells the history of Mozart's wife: stories are provided by Miss Ethel Watts Mumford, Mr. Dane Coolidge and Mr. Le Gallienne,

ROOSEVELT TO THE NEWSBOYS. President Tells Them to Be Brave and

Honest, and Says He Thinks They Are. In an article written for the American Newsboy's Magazine, the first number of which will be published this fall, President Roosevelt has shown his sympathy in the movement to better the condition of the "newsies." The President believes that the grit shown by the boys is characteristic of the true American spirit, and in his article he advises them about the path they should follow. The President writes: Through the American Newsboy's Magazine

I greet the American newsboys. I have been particularly interested in the movenent which this magazine symbolizes, and earnestly wish for it all success. We ought all of us to sympathize with every American man or boy who is brave and self-helpful and who tries to do his duty by himself and others: but we must sympathize even more with the boy than with the man. I feel it speaks well for the future of our country that there should be a movement such as this. I be-lieve in you, boys, because you are trying to make your way in the world and at the same time trying to help others, and to retain your self-respect as you only can re tain it if you show respect for others. think you have those traits which we like to consider characteristically American — the traits of being brave and manly and honest. Keep in mind that you have got to be truth ful: that you must possess undaunted courage: that you must be able manfully to fight your own way in the world: but that it is your duty always to be just and generous to others no less than to remember your own rights, and while able to stand up for yourselves you must also always be willing to help the weak when the chance comes. Very truly yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The magazine is the conception of Col. O. O. Stealey, Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal. All the members of the Cabinet are honorary vicepresidents of the magazine company, prominent women are represented as vicepresidents by Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks wife of the candidate for Vice-President Mrs. Daniel Lamont, Mrs. John G. Carlisle Mrs. Mary Scott Townsend and Mrs. Butterfield. The magazine is to sell for 10 cents a copy, and the newsboys will make seven cents on each sale, four cents being given to them in cash and three cents placed in the bank to their credit. Trustees are being appointed in the large cities of the United States for this purpose

MISS HEALY ALLOWED TO LAND, But Her Male Escort Must Show Cause Why He Should Not Be Deported.

WASHINGTON, Oct., 13.-Mary Healy, an English barmaid, whose deportation from the United States was ordered by the Special Immigration Board at Philadelphia, will be permitted to land. An order to this effect was issued to-day by Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce. Hugh Stanton, the young woman's escort, will be sent back to England

by the order of the Special Board nless an appeal is made to Secretary Metcalf. Up to the close of the Departmen to-day no appeal has been made in behalf of the young man.

Miss Healy and Stanton arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday on the steamer Westernland, and after an examination the officials decided that the young couple must marry or return to their native land. Each being engaged to another, the suggestion was not followed. Accordingly the matter was taken before the Philadelphia board which decided that the couple should be deported at the expense of the steamship company. Miss Healy sent an appeal to Secretary Metcalf and

sent an appeal to Secretary Metcalf and won.

Stanton and Miss Healy came to the United States with Mr. and Mrs. John Fay of New York, the former an uncle of the young woman. Under the rules of the ship, single men and single women, unaccompanied, were required to take state-rooms at a considerable distance apart.

As the Fays desired to have their niece with them, it was arranged, they said, that the two young persons should be listed as husband and wife, but that Fay and Stanton should occupy one stateroom and Mrs. Fay and Miss Healy another. While representations to this effect were made, the tations to this effect were made, the sentations to this effect were made, the officials were afraid that Miss Healy might become a public charge, and it was decided that matrimony was the only way out of the dilemma. Miss Healy will be permitted to land, but Stanton must show cause why he should not be deported.

ELECTRIC CARS MUST PAY. Judgment for \$86,992 of Unpaid \$20

License Fees. A judgment for \$36,992 has been entered by the city on a decision rendered by Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum against the Third avenue railroad for unpaid car license fees for several years. Under the law passed in 1863 a license of \$20 was required for each car, and Justice Greenbaum holds that the fact that horses were replaced by cables and since then by electricity as a means of propulsion did not invalidate the license requirement.

THE SUBMERGED TENTH:

A Builder's Philosophy. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Speaking of the "Submerged Tenth," referred to in your editorial of this morning, and the fact that the members of part of the community pay for "the laboring man's holiday," one is reinded that under our free and glorious Government the cure for must come through the industrial classes Working people are like members of a family who resent the intrusion of strangers, and they look with such distrust on interference from outsiders that they are absolutely incapable of seeing the value of

any suggestion looking to their own benefit. Time was when the whole body of workers now thirty millions in number, were as one in their approval of the proposition that a man is entitled to all that he can get regardles urrounding circumstances. When they find that for every improper gain made by one class there is a corresponding loss to the rening workers, or, to put it in other words, that if one million people engaged in one particular walk of life are getting enormously excessive wages it is at the expense of the emaining twenty-nine millions who are not so fortunate, they will take steps among themselves to correct the evil; and when the is done there is a chance that the evil will be

The peculiar circumstances surrounding the building trades and the peculiar class of men acting as employers there have made it easy for wages to be advanced; but every dollar that the building trades get in excess of what is fair and right comes out of some other class like the "submerged tenth," whose affairs are governed by the law of supply and demand.

Recently a great industrial corporation readjusted wages at one of its plants in a small city, and 4,000 men returned to work at a reduced rate. Certain workingmen who had been earning \$3,600 per year laboring eight hours were cut to \$2,400 and were compelled to work twelve hours.

Just think of it! A manual toiler in a town of only 20,000 inhabitants getting \$3,600 a year—simoet as much, I venture to say, as the salary of the President of the biggest bank in the city, and certainly sufficient to make him one of the nabobs of the town. The rest were cut proportionately.

The same and industrious workingman of to-day will read of these reductions and recognize that they are right. It is only the dishonest and rabid labor agitator who attempts to use such things as this to stir up discontent.

If there could only be some all-wise and all-powerful employer who would come along The peculiar circumstances surrounding

tempts to use such things as this to stir up discontent.

If there could only be some all-wise and all-powerful employer who would come along and cut down all excessive wages and distribute the surplus among the poorly paid the people most benefited would be the very ones who were reduced. Trades which get 70 cents an hour are robbers of their fellow workers, and like all other robbers they do not prosper. When they are recognized as robbers by their real victims, and when the truth is finally brought home to all working people, the robbery will be stopped. A BUILDER.

PEACE TALK FOR YOUNG FOLK. Public School Class Yells and a Song of India Features of It.

CHUI

canon i person session Episco Church

morror withdr the mi The

betwee he sha

person wife o whom cause

Fran

proved

is or

ninety

vorce

though

said t

divorc

canon

cisco.

change

tered erate

spite (

he pic

tics he

person

cent.

Norfol party that c

ready denominand a

vance i

tonio, I of divo lyn arg of sub new ca be led

Church cannot can ex looking

The

A young people's meeting in connection with the Thirteenth International Peace Conference was held yesterday in the Board of Education building. Delegates from the public schools more than filled the assembly room, and an overflow meeting

was held in the board room. Acting President Babbott of the Board of Education presided. President J. F. Finley of the City College made an address of welcome. Then the chairman had to call on the police to clear the corridors of the young folk who were unable to get into the room.

Miss Dunhill, the peace delegate from Indis, made an address in which she said: India's salutation of peace to you. Sa. aam! India's millions of children send greetings to you. We shall never forget that in time of famine, when parents were someimes eating their children because of starvation, you sent a shipload of food to us. We 70,000 British soldiers in our country, and it is a time of peace. The people of India did not know the evil of the drink habit until the British soldier came to our country We want you to help us to fight against this

She sang in her native tongue a song which she said the boys and girls of India are now singing. The audience liked it, and warmly applauded.

The Baroness von Suttner of Austria, another delegate, said she had visited the shrines of Sherman and Grant, war heroes, because the former had said: "War heroes, because the forme

is hell!" and the latter said: "Let us have peace." She went on: My last words shall be: "America, the ome of the noble, brave and free, I love

thy name."

G. H. Perris of the Cobden society in England and Charles F. Dole also made speeches. A high school delegation in the gallery gave its class vell. The other delegations took it up, and the speaking had to to stop while each delegation gave its own particular vell.

MONEY POURED FROM OLD BAR. Hidden Wealth of Ancient Vintage Re-

Joices Jersey City Saloonkeeper. A walnut bar which had been on duty in saloon at Eighth and Henderson streets. Jersey City, for half a century was removed on Wednesday by order of James J. Dean, the proprietor, who had purchased a brand new mahogany bar in its stead. Three Italians carried the old bar into the back yard and started to split it into kindling wood when a lot of bills and some coin

The men stopped work and grabbed for the money. Dean heard the commotion and ran out. He, too, got busy and returned to the barroom with his pockets

got away with, but he secured \$499.20 in good money and a two-dollar Confederate oill dated Feb. 17, 1864. None of the bills and coins was dated later than 1865. and coins was dated later than 1895.

The money had been deposited in a secret compartment, but by whom Dean wouldn't venture a guess. The saloon was established in 1860 by Patrick Hayden, who was a well known ward politician in his day.

He sold the place to his bartender, James

Dean doesn't know how much the Italians

SUNSHINE IN PART IX.

Clark, afterward an Assemblyman. Dean urchased the saloon and fixtures from

Judges, Jurors, Clerks and Witnesses In-

Clark several years ago.

spect 18 Young Women at Work. The dingy old Tweed Court House contained one bright spot yesterday, notwithstanding the overcast weather. ourt room known as Part IX., and though Old Sol was in executive session behind the clouds, his sunny smiles were never missed, for eighteen young women were sitting at desks in the musty room busy copying the official naturalization records of the old Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court. Jurors, witnesses, clerks, lawyers and even Judges seemed to find something

to do in Part IX.

Special Examiner Van Dusen was there from Washington with an assistant, William Korff. They are compiling a record of the naturalization papers granted in Common Pleas before 1895, as there is a doubt whether the authority to issue final papers was not taken away from those courts, The compilation will also be used it is said. The compilation will also be used, it is said for comparison with the immigration recoords. The work may take several days.

HOME FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

A House to Take Care of Them Bought for \$20,000 and Soon to Be Opened The directors of the New York Home for Destitute Crippled Children have empowered the president, Mrs. A. L. Erlanger, o purchase the property, 141 West Sixty Aret atreet, for the home for \$20,000, payad

The first payment has been made, and t is expected that the home will be opened about the end of this month. A sale of theatrical dolls will be held in November Mr. and Mrs. Sam Nixon of Philadelphia will furnish a room for girls, Messrs. B. F. Keith and Edward F. Albee a room for boys, Mrs. John Hemengway Duncan the matron's room and Mrs. A. L. Erlanger will take care of the parlor floor and from windows. There are still other rooms to be furnished.

able in installments.

TAFT COMES OUT OF THE WEST He Says He Saw Enough Republican Votes

There to Elect Roosevelt. WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 .- Secretary of Was Taft, who with Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has been in the thick of a speechmake ing campaign for Roosevelt and Fairbanks, came out of the West to-day, stopping in Washington barely two hours, on his way to New York. Mr. Taft had time to go to the White House and talk with the President bout his political observations in several Vestern States.
"I haven't anything to say," he remarked

after coming from the President's office. "except that I saw lots of Republican votes "How many?" asked one of the reporters. *Oh, enough to elect Roosevelt, the Secretary.

Ellis Island Won't Take Anybody After 8:30 P. M. These Days. The Cunard liner Ultonia, in yesterday from Adriatic and Mediterranean ports, brought 1,922 steerage passengers, nearly

CUNARD IMMIGRANTS DELAYED,

all Hungarian and Italian immigrants.
The last barge load of about 600 was made
up too late to get to Ellis Island by \$39
P. M. and the load was put back on the Ultonia. Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The torpedo boat Tingey has arrived at New Suffolk, the battleship Wisconsin at Woosang and the gunboat Villalobos at Nankin.

The supply ship Abarenda has from Lambert's Point for New York.

gunboat Gen. Alaxa from Nankin for Kin-kang, the collier Pompey from Hong Kong for Cavite and the cruiser Baltimore from Aden for Colombo.

College Office for Kingdon Gould. Class elections for the seniors and freshmen in the School of Mines at columbia were held yesterday. Kingdon Gould, son of George J. Gould, was chosen treasurer of the freshman class. W. E. † Bradley, manager of the 'varsity crew, was elegted president of the seniors.

measure home. conscie be uple radical. In the solution to solution

The with S of Pro of the forbid but pithe de innoce of processon now to The held to Church But at one the the carrier of division of division to the carrier of t South

ern c tion, this no race i ington. willin, as an ple, e repeat Richm a crossort dows This, might In retails of the control of the contr

mean been dozen be for ceptio were whole

In a terday upon leased he walaw.